

interests" to prevent legitimate foreclosures and abuse of the cramdown provisions of the Code by filing bankruptcy simply to strip down the value of a secured creditor's claim. The Bill also eliminated abuse of unlimited homestead exemptions, a reform advocated by even the Bill's critics. Contrary to the selective outrage of its critics, however, the Bill does not limit itself to reducing abuse of the homestead exemption but takes a comprehensive approach to rooting out all forms of bankruptcy abuse.

In contrast to the broad-based support for the Bill, opposition primarily has come from one isolated corner—lawyers. Certainly the opposition of some lawyers is based on sincere, albeit mistaken, beliefs about the content and impact of the legislation. But it is ironic that bankruptcy lawyers have been quick to question the motives of creditors in seeking reform, while remaining slow to acknowledge their own stake in opposing reform. James Shepard, a member of the National Bankruptcy Review Commission, estimates that bankruptcy is now a \$5 billion a year industry for lawyers and others. By reducing filings among high-income filers and reducing the cost of bankruptcy cases by making them more predictable and less expensive, means-testing will reduce both the volume and expense of bankruptcy cases. The Bill also will reduce bankruptcy filings by requiring bankruptcy lawyers to inform their clients of availability of non-bankruptcy alternatives, such as credit counseling, and by cracking down on bankruptcy "mills" that mass-produce bankruptcy petitions with little regard to the welfare of their clients. Put simply, more bankruptcies means more money for bankruptcy lawyers, and fewer bankruptcies means less money for bankruptcy lawyers. Also to the dismay of bankruptcy lawyers, the Bill elevates child support obligations to the first administrative priority—a position currently occupied by attorneys' fees obligations. Efforts in the bankruptcy bar to downplay the importance of this protection for divorced mothers appear to be little more than a cynical effort to hid the self-interest of bankruptcy lawyers behind the skirts of divorced mothers.

Balanced bankruptcy reform preserves the protection of the bankruptcy system for those who need it, while limiting abuse by those who are preying on that generosity simply to evade their financial responsibilities. This Bill brings balance to a consumer bankruptcy system that has become a tool for rich and savvy debtors to evade their financial responsibilities. America has one of the most charitable and forgiving bankruptcy systems in the world and many of those who file bankruptcy truly need it as a consequence of personal trouble. But too many people today are preying on our charity and using the bankruptcy system not because they need it, but simply to evade their responsibilities or to maintain an unrealistic and extravagant lifestyle at the expense of those who live responsibly. Ignoring rampant abuse undermines public support for the bankruptcy system generally, which will eventually hurt those who legitimately need bankruptcy relief. Now is the time to fix the bankruptcy system before more drastic reforms are needed later.

Respectfully yours,

TODD J. ZYWICKI,
*Assistant Professor of
Law, George Mason
University School of
Law.*

JAMES J. WHITE,
*Robert A. Sullivan,
Professor of Law,*

*University of Michi-
gan Law School.*

THE VERY BAD DEBT BOXSCORE

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, at the close of business yesterday, Monday, September 27, 1999, the Federal debt stood at \$5,641,247,753,162.35 (Five trillion, six hundred forty-one billion, two hundred forty-seven million, seven hundred fifty-three thousand, one hundred sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents).

Five years ago, September 27, 1994, the Federal debt stood at \$4,670,106,000,000 (Four trillion, six hundred seventy billion, one hundred six million).

Ten years ago, September 27, 1989, the Federal debt stood at \$2,843,044,000,000 (Two trillion, eight hundred forty-three billion, forty-four million).

Fifteen years ago, September 27, 1984, the Federal debt stood at \$1,570,251,000,000 (One trillion, five hundred seventy billion, two hundred fifty-one million).

Twenty-five years ago, September 27, 1974, the Federal debt stood at \$481,717,000,000 (Four hundred eighty-one billion, seven hundred seventeen million) which reflects a debt increase of more than \$5 trillion—\$5,159,530,753,162.35 (Five trillion, one hundred fifty-nine billion, five hundred thirty million, seven hundred fifty-three thousand, one hundred sixty-two dollars and thirty-five cents) during the past 25 years.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, received during the adjournment of the Senate, announcing that the House has agreed to the report of committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 2605) making appropriations for energy and water development of fiscal year ending September 30, 2000, and for other purposes.

At 10:45 a.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by

Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills, without amendment:

S. 293. An act to direct the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior and to convey certain lands in San Juan County, New Mexico, to San Juan College.

S. 944. An act to amend Public Law 105-188 to provide for the mineral leasing of certain Indian lands in Oklahoma.

S. 1072. An act to make certain technical and other corrections relating to the Centennial of Flight Commemoration Act (36 U.S.C. 143 note; 112 note; 112 Stat. 3486 et seq.).

S. 1637. An act to extend through the end of the current fiscal year certain expiring Federal Aviation Administration authorizations.

At 2:26 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House has passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H.R. 202. An act to restructure the financing for assisted housing for senior citizens and otherwise provide for the preservation of such housing in the 21st Century, and for other purposes.

H.R. 717. An act to amend title 49, United States Code, to regulate overflights of national parks, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1934. An act to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 to establish the John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program.

H.R. 2392. An act to amend the Small Business Act to extend the authorization for the Small Business Innovation research Program, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2841. An act to amend the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands to provide for greater fiscal autonomy consistent with other United States jurisdictions, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2942. An act to extend for 6 additional months the period for which chapter 12 of title 11 of the United States Code is reenacted.

H.J. Res. 68. Joint resolution making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2000, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House has agreed to the following concurrent resolutions, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

H. Con. Res. 140. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that Haiti should conduct free, fair, transparent, and peaceful elections, and for other purposes.

H. Con. Res. 187. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress regarding the European Council noise rule affecting hushkitted and reengineered aircraft.

The message further announced that the House has passed the following bill, with an amendment, in which it requests the concurrence of the Senate:

S. 323. An act to redesignate the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument as a national park and establish the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that pursuant to section 1 of the Act to create a Library of Congress Trust Fund Board (2 U.S.C. 154), as amended by section 1 of Public Law 102-246, the Speaker reappoints the following member on